Num. CXXVIII. SATURDAY, December 27, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, December 27, 1788. [Vol. III.

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white halloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznobrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanos, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered garthering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſtcoat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill. croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 16, 1788.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, November 24, 1788.

A.

JOHN Adams, 2; Andrew Archbald, Cate Adams, William Anderſon.

B.

Captain Samuel Brady, 2; Hugh Biggam, 2; Hy. Bickeway, 3; Daniel Broadhead, jun. David Burch, John Buchannan, Col. Abram Beaufort, William Bachop, Hugh Bell, Robert Bell, Eſquire, Thomas Bell, Robert Botham.

C.

William Clark, 2; Thomas Creighton, Joſeph Campbell, John Cahill, Samuel Clark, Daniel Craſs, John Cowan, John Cunningham, David Coventry, William Craig.

D.

Andrew Dodds, Pierre Dromillar, Matthias Denman, James Donnelly, Thomas Davidſon, Ephraim Douglaſs.

E.

George Elliot, Jared Everton.

F.

William Findley, Eſq. 2; Hugh Ferrin, Sam. Fiſher, William Fulton.

G.

Jennet Getty, Marcus Graham, 2; John Gallagher, William Grier, Cary Grubbs, Jacob Grubbs, John Gotherie, Robert Gill, William Gibſon.

H.

Robert Hamon, Thomas Herres, Joſeph Halſey, Samuel Hanway, Malachy Hays, 2; Poland Hunter, James Hartley, William Hamilton, 2; John Chriſtian Von Herman

I.

John Jackſon, Robert Jones.

K.

Phillip Karcher, John Kelly, William Kelly, James Kerr.

L.

David Logan, 2; John Logan, 2; William Leſlie, Lems Lague, John Leedom.

M.

James Miller, Joſeph Morriſon, 2; Thomas M'Kibben, 2; James Mitchell, George Martin, jun. John M'Glumphy, Robert Moorhead, John M'Cracken, Andrew M'Clelland, Robert Martin, jun. John Miller, Samuel Murraw, James M'Kee, Robert Mitchell, Robert M'Nair, Thomas Millbourn, Samuel M'Elhiney, Niel Murray, William Mac Ghea, John M'Pherrin, Alex. M'Williams, James M'Coomb, Iſaac Miller, James M'Curdy, Esther M'Cluer, otherways Rouland, Alexander M'Culloch, John M'Dowel, Eſq. John M'Dowal, William M'Conneck, Francis M'Sorly, Samuel Machmore, Uriah Matſon, George Mitchell, Andrew or John M'Feron, Daniel M'Aninch.

O.

James Orrap, Henry Owen.

P.

William Porter, William Parker, 2; Samuel Phillips, William Park, Jonathan Plumer, John Pawley, Ch. Perrin, 2.

R.

William Reddland, 2; Samue Robinſon, William Rhoads, John Richey, Thomas Ramſay.

S.

John Stewart, 2; John Simeral, Patrick Sheridan, William Strean, George Smith, William Sleator, Joſeph Scott, George Scott, 2, John Smilie, Eſq. colonel Shepherd, Samuel Thompſon, 2.

W.

Andrew Walker, 2; Samuel Watt, Eliſha Wade, George Wood, William Waddall, James Waddle, James Walker or David Beatty, Alexander Wright, James Weeks, Caſper Weaver.

Revd. Mr. Tuite.

A ſingular Inſtance of Sagacity in a Dog.

A gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend, and a Newfoundland dog who was of the party being the ſubject of their converſation, aſſerted that he would fetch any thing he was ordered from any diſtance. To prove this, a marked ſhilling was put under a large ſquare ſtone on the ſide of the road and the gentleman accompanied by the dog rode forward for three miles, when the dog's maſter ordered him to go back and fetch the ſhilling he had ſeen put under the ſtone. The dog turned back, and the gentlemen rode forward and got home; but, contrary to their expectation, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterward that he had gone to the place where the ſhilling was depoſited, but the ſtone being too large for his ſtrength to remove, had ſtaid howling at the place till two horſemen riding by, attracted by his ſeeming diſtreſs ſtopped to look at him, and one of them alighted and moved the ſtone, when finding the ſhilling, he put it into his pocket, not conceiving the dog could be ſeeking for that. The dog followed their horſes for upwards of twenty miles, ſtaid in the room where they ſupped, following the chamber maid into the bed room, and hid himſelf under one of the beds. The poſſeſſor of the ſhilling hung his breeches upon a nail by the bed ſide, but when they were both aſleep, the dog got them off the nail, and the window being open, leaped out of it with the breeches in his mouth, and dragged them through bog and quagmire, over ditch and through hedge, until four o'clock, when he arrived at his maſter's houſe. In the pockets were found ſeveral guineas and four watches, the owner being a dealer in thoſe articles, and the marked ſhilling. The watches, &c. being advertiſed, were reclaimed, and the thief not indicted.

from the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IMMENSE sums of money are sent every year to the West Indies for sugar. From experience it has been found to be a wholesome and nutricious article of diet. I do not wish to discourage the use of it---but to recommend the manufactory of it among ourselves. A species of the American maple contains a genuine sugar, and, if properly prepared, would in every respect equal in all its qualities the sugar obtained from the cane of the West-Indies. For sugar, like water, is of one original species only. Its varieties depend upon its being more or less diffused with other matters, all of which may be separated by easy processes. The maple not only affords an excellent sugar, but a pleasant melasses, an agreeable beer, a strong sound wine, and an excellent vinegar.

The following receipts for making each of them have been obtained with some difficulty, from persons who have succeeded in the manufactory of them and are earnestly recommended to those citizens of the United States who live in the neighbourhood of the sugar maple trees.

To make MAPLE SUGAR.

MAKE an incision in a number of maple trees, at the same time, in the months of February or March and receive the juice of them in earthen or wooden vessels. Strain this juice (after it is drawn from its sediment) and boil it in a wide mouth kettle. Place the kettle directly over the fire, in such a manner that the flame shall not play upon its sides. Skim the liquor while it is boiling. When it is reduced and cooled, strain it again, and let it settle for two or three days, in which time it will be prepared for granulating. This operation is performed by filling the kettle half full of the syrup, and boiling it a second time. To prevent its rising too suddenly and boiling over, add to it a piece of fresh butter or fat, of the size of a walnut. You may easily determine when it is sufficiently boiled to granulate, by cooling a little of it. It must then be put into bags or baskets, through which the water will drain, so as to leave it in a solid form. This sugar, if refined by the usual process, may be made into as good single or double refined loaves, as ever were made from the sugar obtained from the juice of the West-India cane,

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THIS may be made in three ways. 1st. From the thick syrup, obtained by boiling after it is strained for granulation. 2dly. From the drainings of the sugar. Or 3dly. From the last runnings of the tree, which will not granulate, reduced by evaporation to the consistence of melasses.

MAPLE BEER.

To every four gallons of water, while boiling, add a quart of maple melasses. When the liquor is cooled to blood heat, put in as much yeast as is necessary to ferment it. Malt or bran may be added to this beer, when agreeable. If a table spoonful of the essence of spruce is added to the above quantities of water and melasses, it makes a most delicious and wholesome drink.

MAPLE WINE.

BOIL four, five or six gallons of sap, according to its strength, to one, and add yeast in proportion to the quantity you make. After it is fermented, set it aside in a cool place; well stopped. If kept for two or three years, it will become a pleasant, sound wine, in every respect equal to the second class of wines imported from foreign countries. This wine may be rendered fragrant by the addition of a little sliced magnolia root, or any other aromatic substance.

MAPLE VINEGAR.

EXPOSE the sap of the maple to the open air, in the sun, and in a short time it will become vinegar.

By these receipts large quantities of each of the articles have been made in the frontier counties of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania. A German farmer, in Northumberland county, in Pennsylvania, where the maple trees grow as plentifully as oaks or pines in many other places, made three hundred pounds of sugar in one year, which he sold to his neighbours and to travellers, for 9d. a pound. From the value of these trees, and the many uses to which their sap has been applied, the new settlers have learned to preserve them with as much care, as if they were apple or other fruit trees. From the facility with which they may be cultivated, and the profit which can be had from them, it is plain, that a farmer in an old county could raise nothing on his farm with less labor, and nothing from which he could derive more emolument, than the sugar maple tree.

AGRICOLA.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT to suspend for a limited time, the collection of all militia fines, incurred under laws passed before the twenty-second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

WHEREAS complaints have been made, that the collectors of militia fines, incurred under the former systems, frequently abuse the power given them, of proceeding against delinquents, by distressing, whereby property, far beyond the sums due, is by bad or collusive sales, lost to the owners, as much to the disreputation of government, as it is to the injury of individuals. And as the strict exaction of fines long accumulating, may in many cases prove highly oppressive and grievous, it is thought proper that the collection of the fines aforesaid, should be discontinued, until the legislature can institute an enquiry into the abuses so complained of, and apply some effectual remedy thereto; and also determine as to the proper subjects of exoneration from the fines now due.

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, until the first day of September, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, no collector or collectors, or other person or persons shall proceed by distress or otherwise, for the recovery of any fine or fines incurred under any of the militia laws of this commonwealth, which were enacted or in force before the twenty-second day of March, in the present year, any thing contained in the said laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all distresses, suits, process and proceedings commenced for the recovery of such fines, so uncollected and unpaid, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be void and discontinued,

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER Z. CHARY LLOYD, Clerk to the General Assembly.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Copy of Admiral Greig's letter to the empress of Russia, dated the 18th July, 1788, written on the field of battle the day after the action, on board the Rostislaw.

I MOST humbly inform your Imperial majesty, that on the 17th inst. about noon, we discovered the Swedish fleet, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, of from 60 to 70 guns, each large frigates, which carrying 24 pounders, on account of their weight of metal, were brought into the line, five smaller frigates, and three tenders commanded by the prince of Sudermania, with an admiral's flag, and having under his command, a vice admiral and two rear admirals. I immediately made signal to make sail towards the enemy, they formed the line and waited for us; our fleet, as it came up, formed also. The weather was clear, with a light breeze from the south east. We bore right down on the enemy's line, and the Rostislaw, my flag ship, engaged the Swedish admiral. As our line approached, the enemy began firing upon us about five P. M.

The engagement was very hot on both sides, and lasted without intermission, till six. The Swedish fleet attempting twice to retreat, but as, during the engagement it fell quite calm, and the ships would not answer to the helm, the two fleets fell into some confusion. In the mean time the fire was kept up with great briskness on both sides till quite dark, and then the Swedish ships, by the help of their boats, got a distance from our fleet.

In the action we have taken only one ship, the Prince Gustavus, of 60 guns, which carried the vice admiral's flag. She was defended with great bravery for more than an hour against the Rostislaw, and had above 200 men killed and wounded before she struck, having before engaged the Wicheslaw. On board of this ship was the count Wachtmeister, aid de camp general to the king of Sweden, and who commanded the van division of the Swedish fleet. He came on board my ship with an officer whom I had sent to take possession, and delivered to me his flag and sword. In consideration of his gallant defence I restored to him his sword.

I am sorry to inform your majesty, that in the night and after the battle had ceased, the Wladislaw dropped behind our line, and fell in among the enemy's fleet, by whom she was taken, as the darkness of the night, and above all the thickness of the smoke concealed her from us. I received the first notice of this disaster about midnight, from a petty officer who was dispatched to me before the enemy took possession.

In this engagement several of your majesty's ships received considerable damage, and the whole fleet so much in the masts and rigging, that I was not in a condition to pursue the enemy, who, by reason of the little wind that blew during the night, were at no great distance from us, but a breeze springing up from south east in the morning, they took the advantage of it, and crowded all the sail they could to gain the coast of Finland, to the east of Cubo de Grund, and we lost sight of them steering north east.

The action began between the island of Schten Seeker and the bay of Cubo de Grund, the former bear. S. E. E. distant three German miles, and the latter N. W. W. at about the same distance, seven miles and an half east of Hobland.

The whole fleet is now employed in repairing the sails and rigging. I must say, on this occasion, that I have never seen a battle maintained with more spirit and courage on both sides, and we have nothing to boast of but the capture of the commander of the van division, and that the enemy left us in possession of the field of battle.

All the flag officers, and the greater part of the captains, gave proofs of the greatest courage and firmness; and the bravery of the subaltern officers and sailors in general is entitled to praise; but it is with great grief that I am obliged to declare myself very much dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the captains, whom I shall be under the necessity of suspending. This, however, will be done after a more particular enquiry, the account of which I shall transmit to your majesty. If they had done all their duty like good officers and faithful subjects, I have reason to believe that this action would have been completely decisive, and would have produced consequences equally satisfactory and glorious to your majesty.

I shall not fail, at the same time, to make a particular report of those who have personally distinguished themselves by their courage and conduct on this occasion.

American News.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

By a vessel arrived on Monday last from Shelburn we learn, that captain Benneson from St. John's, who sailed about the 3d of October for this port, was spoke with by two vessels at sea after the storm of the 12th, in great distress, having nothing standing but the bowsprit, in want of provisions, and having 70 souls on board, among which, it is said there were 35 women and children; the vessels who spoke with him, by reason of their having suffered in the above storm, were unable to give him any relief; the vessel was driven on the ocean a mere wreck, and without providential interference, the fate of the unhappy persons must be distressing beyond discription.

BALTIMORE, November 18.

House of Delegates, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1788.

Summary of the debate on a motion by Mr. Potts, for appointing a committee to report a bill for chusing representatives for Congress, &c.

Mr. Mercer observed, that he was not against the object of the motion, but he looked upon it as premature; he wished to see several points decided upon before it was gone into, of great state concern, such as when the revenue laws expire, &c. but his great objection was, that there were in the house members whose elections were disputed, and who might not be lawfully entitled to act upon such business, and who, in his opinion, ought not to be allowed to vote on such questions, or any [illegible].

Mr. Potts shewed the necessity of going into the appointment immediately: he then observed, that if it was to be suspended till the Baltimore election was determined, and the house in possession of their members, provided the present members were not the legal members for that town, a thing he by no

from the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, until the first day of September, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, no collector or collectors, or other person or persons shall proceed by distress or otherwise, for the recovery of any fine, or fines incurred under any of the militia laws of this commonwealth, which were enacted or in force before the twenty-second day of March, in the present year, any thing contained in the said laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all distresses, suits, process and proceedings commenced for the recovery of such fines, so uncollected and unpaid, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be void and discontinued,

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER Z. CHARY LLOYD, Clerk to the General Assembly.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Copy of Admiral Greig's letter to the empress of Russia, dated the 18th July, 1788, written on the field of battle the day after the action, on board the Rostislaw.

I MOST humbly inform your Imperial majesty, that on the 17th inst. about noon, we discovered the Swedish fleet, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, of from 60 to 70 guns, each large frigates, which carrying 24 pounders, on account of their weight of metal, were brought into the line, five smaller frigates, and three tenders commanded by the prince of Sudermania, with an admiral's flag, and having under his command, a vice admiral and two rear admirals. I immediately made signal to make sail towards the enemy, they formed the line and waited for us; our fleet, as it came up, formed also. The weather was clear, with a light breeze from the south east. We bore right down on the enemy's line, and the Rostislaw, my flag ship, engaged the Swedish admiral. As our line approached, the enemy began firing upon us about five P. M.

The engagement was very hot on both sides, and lasted without intermission, till six. The Swedish fleet attempting twice to retreat, but as, during the engagement it fell quite calm, and the ships would not answer to the helm, the two fleets fell into some confusion. In the mean time the fire was kept up with great briskness on both sides till quite dark, and then the Swedish ships, by the help of their boats, got a distance from our fleet.

In the action we have taken only one ship, the Prince Gustavus, of 60 guns, which carried the vice admiral's flag. She was defended with great bravery for more than an hour against the Rostislaw, and had above 200 men killed and wounded before she struck, having before engaged the Wicheslaw. On board of this ship was the [illegible] aid de camp general to the king of Swe[illegible] who commanded the van division of the S[illegible] He came on board my ship with an o[illegible] had sent to take possession, and delive[illegible] flag and sword. In consideration of [illegible] fence I restored to him his sword.

I am sorry to inform your majesty, [illegible] night and after the battle had ceased, the [illegible] dropped behind our line, and fell in a[illegible] my's fleet, by whom she was taken, as [illegible] of the night, and above all the thickness [illegible] concealed her from us. I received the [illegible] of this disaster about midnight, from a [illegible] who was dispatched to me before the [illegible] possession.

In this engagement several of your ma[illegible] received considerable damage, and the [illegible] so much in the masts and rigging, that [illegible] condition to pursue the enemy, who, by [illegible] of the little wind that blew during the [illegible] no great distance from us, but a breeze [illegible] from south east in the morning, they took [illegible] tage of it, and crowded all the sail they [illegible] the coast of Finland, to the east of Cubo de Grund, and we lost sight of them steering north east.

The action began between the island of [illegible] Seeker and the bay of Cubo de Grund, the former bear. S. E. E. distant three German miles, and the latter N. W. W. at about the same distance, seven miles and an half east of Hobland.

The whole fleet is now employed in repairing the sails and rigging. I must say, on this occasion, that I have never seen a battle maintained with more spirit and courage on both sides, and we have nothing to boast of but the capture of the commander of the van division, and that the enemy left us in possession of the field of battle.

All the flag officers, and the greater part of the captains, gave proofs of the greatest courage and firmness; and the bravery of the subaltern officers and sailors in general is entitled to praise; but it is with great grief that I am obliged to declare myself very much dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the captains, whom I shall be under the necessity of suspending. This, however, will be done after a more particular enquiry, the account of which I shall transmit to your majesty. If they had done all their duty like good officers and faithful subjects, I have reason to believe that this action would have been completely decisive, and would have produced consequences equally satisfactory and glorious to your majesty.

I shall not fail, at the same time, to make a particular report of those who have personally distinguished themselves by their courage and conduct on this occasion,

---

American News.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

By a vessel arrived on Monday last from Spaiburn we learn, that captain Bennefon from St. John's, who sailed about the 3d of October for this port, was spoke with by two vessels at sea after the storm of the 12th, in great distress, having nothing standing but the bowsprit, in want of provisions, and having 70 souls on board, among which, it is said, there were 35 women and children; the vessels who spoke with him, by reason of their having suffered by the above storm, were unable to give him relief; the vessel was driven on the ocean a [illegible] and without providential interference, the [illegible] unhappy persons must be distressing beyond description.

BALTIMORE, November [illegible]

House of Delegates, Wednesday, [illegible]

Summary of the debate on a motion [illegible] for appointing a committee to report [illegible] sing representatives for Congress, [illegible]

Mr. Mercer observed, that he [illegible] object of the motion, but he looked [illegible] mature; he wished to see several [illegible] on before it was gone into, of great [illegible] such as when the revenue laws ex[illegible] great objection was, that there were [illegible] members whose elections were dis[illegible] might not be lawfully entitled to [illegible] sinels, and who, in his opinion, [illegible] lowed to vote on such questions, [illegible]

Mr. Potts shewed the necessity [illegible] appointment immediately? he [illegible] if it was to be suspended till the [illegible] was determined, and the house [illegible] members, provided the present [illegible] the legal members for that town, [illegible]

peans admitted, it would be the same as passing no law on the subject; for before Baltimore town could hold a new election, it would be time for the house to adjourn.

Mr. M'Henry observed, that he should say nothing as to the propriety and necessity of the motion before the house, it being sufficiently evident that the sooner it was taken up, the more time would be allowed to the house to digest a proper system. He rose only to make a remark or two on the novel doctrine respecting returned representatives, whose elections were petitioned against. He had never heard such a doctrine advanced before; he was sure it was not to be supported by the practice of the house of commons in Great Britain, nor did he think by the practice of any house of representatives in the world; if precedents were necessary, he could shew it to be the uniform practice that returned members petitioned against, took a share in every kind of legislative business; were put on committees of the greatest importance, and acted and voted on every legislative question, except the ultimate question respecting their own seats; that this being the case he was surprised to hear any objection to the appointment of the committee on account of the Baltimore town election being petitioned against; that should the house agree to postpone on that account, it would be, in some measure, a prejudging of the election, without a hearing of its merits; but it was so plain a case he would take up no more of the time of the house in discussing it.

Mr. Mercer rose in reply: he could not, he said, give up his opinion that the members from Baltimore town, the legality of their election being petitioned against, ought to share in the great business of the house, or be appointed on committees of the highest importance; he then digressed into the merits of the election, and asserted that they ought not, agreeably to parliamentary practice, to be permitted to exercise sovereign and legislative rights, and his assertion, for he could not recollect cases at that moment, he placed against the members from Baltimore.

Mr. Pinckney held the same doctrine with Mr Mercer; he thought members whose elections were contested, ought to be precluded from any share in the business of the house, except speaking; that if the house admitted the contrary, it would be, in some degree, decided that the election was legal, and they the legal members.

Mr. Forrest said he was against the motion, but on very different grounds from the gentlemen who had opposed it; the committee of privileges and elections had not yet completed their return, till then, he thought the house should suspend acting upon the motion.

The motion, as the report was expected in from the committee next morning, was agreed to be laid on the table, in order to prevent a division on the subject.

Saturday, November 8

Mr. Potts renewed the motion, when a grand committee consisting of a member from each county and one from Annapolis, to report a bill, &c. was carried in the affirmative.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

Our country friends are informed, that cotton yarn made by the jennies may be had at the factory at a dollar per pound, of a quality which will cost them ten shillings if made by hand. The good women in the country will therefore find it their interest to spin only woolen and linen yarn, and buy their cotton yarn. The stocking weavers too may help their business too by buying there.

Tippo Saib, an Asiatic sultan, successor to the famous Hyder Ali, among other presents to the king of France, sent a sword, with which this Oriental Alexander professed he had, with his own hand, in one action, killed forty three of the enemies of his most christian majesty.

Pittsburgh, December 27,

Extract of a letter dated Fort Harmar, Dec. 15, 1788.

"The business of the treaty is at last begun. The number of Indians here amount to about 200; on their arrival they delivered a speech to the governor, informing him thereof, and requesting to speak with him at the council fire; he answered that he was glad to see them, and hoped they would be expeditious in finishing the business, as he had waited a great while for them. Captain Brant, with several tribes, have returned home from the Falls, not well satisfied that the treaty is held here; it is expected they will stop the Shawanese nation, who were to be here in a few days. Whether this treaty will answer the great end expected, time will determine."

Thursday last arrived here, after a very fatiguing and long march from Connecticut, a detachment of troops under the command of lieut. Pratt.

To the PEOPLE of WESTMORELAND County.

FOR many years past a general opinion has prevailed throughout this county, that the fees exacted in those offices which are held under the gift of government, are very exorbitant and unwarrantable; but I do not recollect of any attempt whatever towards an investigation of this subject. That the fees of these offices, and particularly that of the prothonotary are grievously oppressive, a long and painful experience of an injured multitude will readily declare, and the unanimous opinion of this county, will loudly proclaim: but to what cause we shall ascribe this evil, is a question yet to be decided upon. Whether to a fraudulent disposition in the officer, or the undefined power given by the law which ought to regulate his conduct, a future enquiry will undoubtedly determine, and a speedy exertion of justice I hope will effectually remedy. Where an evil is likely to become general, it requires united and speedy exertions to counteract its progress. It appears almost impossible to live in this country at present and escape the various snares of the law, even if our conduct was governed by the most unerring rectitude and watchful care. The poverty of the people which disables them from paying the numerous debts they owe to each other and the precarious tenure by which a great deal of landed property is unfortunately held, will undoubtedly prove dangerous sources of controversy, in which, it is too probable, that almost every description of men, will find themselves unhappily involved.

When we consider that these impositions are not considered as a source of public revenue, but calculated merely for the advantage of an individual, and that it is his private emolument only, that prompts to the most rigorous acts of extortion, the reflection is painful indeed, and a timid submission highly derogatory to the dignity of a free people. Have we not seen poverty itself shamefully oppressed, and the fruits of honest industry totally swallowed up at a fourth or fifth part of its value, perhaps by collusive or ill timed sales, not with a view to discharge a just debt and relieve an honest man from the burthen thereof, but to satisfy the rapacious demand of a BILL OF COSTS.

It is strange indeed, that people so extremely tenacious of their rights, and boasting of the singular security which our constitution affords us in cases of this nature, should silently submit to impositions from any source whatever, which might be considered as grievous or oppressive.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have long been distinguished for acts of justice and benevolence. To redress grievance and promote happiness even thro' the most remote corners of the state, is the great object of their political existence; and we flatter ourselves that we have a well grounded claim, as well as a perfect confidence in the most faithful exertions of our representatives. Why then crouch to a burthen that is degrading to slavery itself? -- Why not step forward in the language of remonstrance and state our grievance with that spirit which becometh a people governed by laws of their own making?

But in remonstrating upon this subject it will not be sufficient to depend upon the slender fabrication of a petition alone which can contain little more than loose assertions and unsupported charges.

When we complain of a grievance of this nature, it will be very necessary to prove that such a grievance actually does exist: and on doing this, perhaps we may do something more. If it should appear that criminality has marked the conduct of any officer in his public capacity, there are certain punishments annexed to those crimes, which our constitution has cautiously pointed out.

The most effectual method of tracing this evil to its true source; and of discriminating between the law and the officer, will be, to have resource to the most undoubted facts that can be collected: wherefore I humbly conceive that those facts would be best discovered by exhibiting a sufficient number of the bills of cost which have been levied and collected by the present prothonotary. These are facts that will speak for themselves and cannot be controverted: they are paramount to all other evidence, and will prove all that is wanted, and all that is necessary.

Should this, or any other mode of proceeding towards an investigation of the business, merit the approbation of the people of this county, I have to entreat their concurrence in lending a helping hand in carrying it through; wherefore I shall beg leave to request, that any person within this western country, who may remain in possession of any of the bills of cost of the above description, will be so obliging as to forward them to me by a safe hand as soon as possible, or to the nearest justice of the peace if more convenient. It would likewise greatly assist the business in view, if each bill was noted with the title or nature of the action, the time of its continuance in court, & the stage of prosecution at which it was dismissed. Perhaps it may be further necessary to observe, that there have been many instances of large payments being made, where no regular bill was rendered: in these cases, it would be necessary for the persons having made such payments, to make affidavit to the sum paid, and other circumstances just mentioned.

An opinion has prevailed for some time amongst men acquainted with the business of finance, that the lucrative offices of government might be rendered very proper objects of revenue, wherefore the enquiry in view, is likewise intended to throw a light upon that subject, as well as to procure a redress of the grievance complained of.

JOHN IRWIN.

BY virtue of sundry precepts of sale, under the hands and seal of the trustees of the loan office of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, respectively, on Tuesday the 13th of January next, the following lands, viz

Two hundred and twenty five acres of land, called Refuge, situate in Pitt township, on the waters of Puckety and Turtle creek, including Rudeback's improvement, adjoining land of Archibald Gordon, and William Jenkins. Mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office, by Joseph Campbell.

Two hundred and sixty-two acres of land, called Easton, situate on the waters of Kiskiminetas, and Black Legs creek, in the county of Westmoreland, adjoining lands of George Armstrong, John Montgomery, esq; and Alexander Stuart.

Two hundred and eighty-five and a half acres of land, called Damascus, situate on the north side of the Kiskiminetas, near Black Legs town, in the said county of Westmoreland, adjoining land of Thomas Campbell, Alexander Stuart, and John Montgomery, esq; two of them mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office by Thomas Campbell.

One hundred and eighty three and a quarter acres of land, called Center Farm, situate in Donegal township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Robert Campbell and William Hamilton, jun. Mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office, by Joseph Campbell.

Three hundred and eighty two and a quarter acres of land called Fellsbury, situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the dividing ridge between Monongahela and Youghiogany rivers, adjoining lands of Dorsey Pentecost, John Shoplock, Matthias Beesel, Adam Wickerham and Jonathan Smith. Mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by Benjamin Fell, and to be sold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, Dec 23 2788.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October 1788, directing the times, places and manner for holding elections for electors, for choosing the president and vice president of the United States;

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the freemen of Westmoreland county, qualified to vote for members of Assembly, that an election will be held at the several districts of said county, at the same place where the general elections have been heretofore held, on Wednesday the 7th day of January next, when and where they are to vote for ten persons to serve as electors as aforesaid, at which time and places, the judges, inspectors, and other officers of the late general election are notified to attend, and take upon themselves their several duties agreeable to law. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeable to the election laws of this state.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh Dec 20, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who were, and still are, collectors of taxes for Westmoreland county from the year 1782 to 1788 inclusive, that unless they appear at my office in Greensburgh, and pay off the balances due on their several duplicates, on or before the first of February next, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Treasurer.

Dec. 20, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this garrison on the 1th inst John Barnhard, soldier in captain Zeigler's company 1st United States Regt. he is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 11 inches high, remarkably well made, dark complexion, black eyes, and long black hair, wore at the time he went off his regimentals compleat---he is supposed to have gone to the interior parts of Virginia, where his relations reside. Whoever will take up said deserter and secure him in any jail, or deliver him at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 8, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED last evening from a detachment at this place, under my command, sergeant Noah Huntley, and Peter Roberts, of captain Heart's company.--- Huntley is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 55 years of age, dark hair, and dark complexion, professes to be a good seaman, and without doubt will make to a sea port town.--- Roberts is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, a native of Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserters, and secure them in any jail, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

JOHN JEFFERS, ensign,
1st United States Regt;

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

LET all persons indebted to the estates of John & James Perry, of Westmoreland county, or either of them, TAKE NOTICE, that the said John & James Perry, are constituted and appointed attornies in fact to receive and recover all debts and demands not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, on behalf of the said estates.

Hugh H. Brackenridge, esq; attorney at law, in Pittsburgh, is to recover and receive all debts and demands amounting to Twenty Pounds and upwards due to the estates of the said John and James Perry. Those indebted to them, will please make their payments accordingly, before the 1st day of January next, ensuing if they wish to avoid the expence and trouble of a law suit, which will then be brought against them without further notice.

JOHN GARDEN,

One of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy for the estates of John and James Perry.

Pittsburgh, 25th Nov. 1788.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh October 15, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road lead from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 18, 1788.

WAS committed to Greensburgh jail in December last, a Negro Man, about 45 years of age, tall and slim made, has lost some of his fore teeth; he has been advertised several times, but no owner has appeared. This is to give notice, that unless his master comes and pays the fees, he will be sold on the second Thursday in January next.

WILLIAM FERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, Dec. 3, 1788.

Thomas Chambers,

SADLER.

BEGS leave to inform the public and his friends, that he carries on the Sadler business in its different branches; he flatters himself by his punctuality and attention to serve those who may employ him, to merit a continuance of their favors: he will take country produce, at cash price, for any work he may do.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1788,

THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect of persons. He will receive in payment flower, whiskey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh. Nov. 19, 1788.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

ALL persons who are any way indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to settle their accounts. Any kind of country produce or accepted orders on stores will be taken in payment any time before the first of January next, and those who are behind hand at that time, must expect to pay their arrears in cash, as that alone will be taken, and the most coercive methods made use of to recover the same without further notice.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1788.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Christy on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid. In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney. round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the ward; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts, &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 17s6d per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. A DOLLAR ... Dollar ... a Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar, Those ...

Ten Dollars Reward.

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MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED last evening from a detachment at this place, under my command, sergeant Noah Huntley, and Peter Roberts, of captain Heart's company.--- Huntley is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, dark hair, and dark complexion, professes to be a good seaman, and without doubt will make to a sea port town.--- Roberts is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, a native of Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserters, and secure them in any jail, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

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THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect of persons. He will receive in payment flower, whiskey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh. Nov. 13, 1788.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

ALL persons who are any way indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to make their accounts. Any kind of country produce or accepted orders on stores will be taken in payment any time before the first of January next, and those who are behind hand at that time, must expect to pay their arrears in cash, as that alone will be taken, and the most coercive methods made use of to recover the same without further notice.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1788.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Christy on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid. In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney. round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts, &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other cloathes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to prosecute against them as the law directs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crawford's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 10s. per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. [illegible] Dollar a dozen Continuance after one fourth of a Dozen, Thole [illegible]